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Gayley is the superior story-teller—*miscuit utile dulci lectorem delectando pariterque monendo*.

The above comparisons are not invidious, however. All the resemblances and differences pointed out are grounded in the character and intentions of the authors. One is a teacher of English literature, gifted with the poetic temperament, and engaged in illuminating his subject for a more or less popular audience by the use of classic myths; the other is a teacher of the classics illustrating mythology for a narrower circle by means of literature and ancient art, rather intent on detail, and somewhat too watchful (after the manner of classical scholars) of the impression he is making on brother classicists. In a word, Fairbanks is superior in illustration, convenience, fulness of detail in the text, and in presentation of the classical side; Gayley in charm of style, treatment of English literature and modern art, and in fulness of commentary. Those who are unacquainted with the ancient classics or whose first interest is in modern literature will continue to use Gayley; the classical student or the one whose aim is familiarity with ancient literature will find Fairbanks more serviceable; but both may profitably come into the possession of all students of literature in general.

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Die Germanen in der antiken Literatur. Von RICHARD KUNZE.

I. Teil: *Römische Literatur*. Leipzig: Freytag; Wien: Tempsky, 1906. Pp. 113 and map. M. 1.20.

In this little book Kunze has compiled for the use of the younger students of the *Gymnasium* a series of selections from Latin writers illustrating early German history from Augustus to the conquest of Italy by Theodoric the Great. The object of the author is not to add to the numerous helps in the teaching of German history now in vogue, still less to provide a textbook for teaching Latin, but, as he modestly puts it in the Preface, to give the student "ein Trunk frischen Quellwassers." The list of sources from which selections are made will illustrate both the scope and the limitations of the book: Monumentum Ancyranum, Velleius Paterculus, Valerius Maximus, Pomponius Mela, Plinius (Maior), Tacitus' *Annales* and *Historiae*, Suetonius, Florus, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Jordanes. The author's reason for omitting the well-known passages in Caesar *B. G.* iv and vi, to say nothing of the *Germania* of Tacitus, does not appear. Possibly these are reserved for subsequent parts, when we may expect also the passages from Plutarch, Strabo, Dio Cassius, and Josephus—selections which likewise bear upon early German history, and certainly are as *wichtige* as any which the author has included.

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